



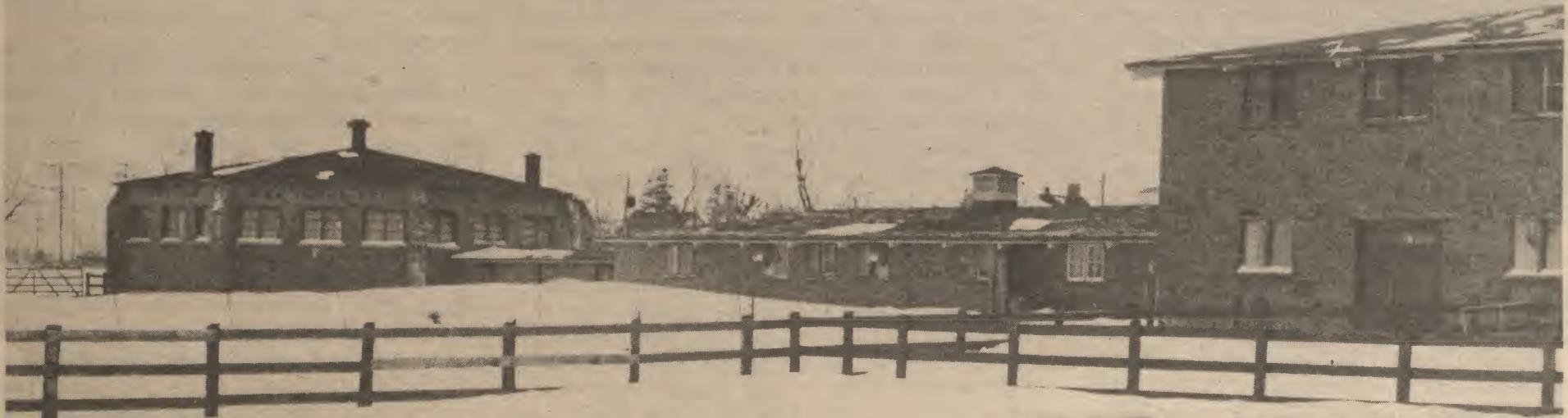
LOGO CONTEST? LOOK AT THE LAST PAGE.

THE HARVEST

Macdonald College

n.5 MARCH 1984

COLLEGE FARM TO BE MODERNIZED



see page 6-7

VOTING: FOR ABILITY OR AMIABILITY ?

The time is here again for student council elections. Perhaps it is also time to stop and think carefully about what this means. It is inevitable that all of us know at least one candidate for at least one position. They may be friends, mere acquaintances or just faces on campus. Regardless of these relationships, we must try to vote for our representatives on the basis of their capabilities. These are revealed (potentially) by their speeches, general mannerisms and knowledge. Unfortunately, far too often people are voted into office by merit of popularity i.e. "How many 'friends' does she/he have?"

The other problem is our usual lack of information about these candidates. Frequently they are names on a ballot and could belong to anyone. That is why public awareness is so crucial. If a friend of yours is running for a position but does not make the effort to present a platform, will you vote for her/him? The effort shows a willingness to communicate with the student population. Since

the whole idea of a students council is to represent the student body, this communication ability is a necessity whether for within council meetings, open society meetings or in discussing our points of view with the administration.

However, campaign speeches can often be misleading. Frequently grand promises are made, exciting proposals put forth and emphatic declarations of honesty and intelligence tie up the platform. It would be unjust to say that every candidate is exaggerating but more often than not the smoothly spoken speeches amount to little more than hot air in reality.

Another moot point is the candidacy of former student council members i.e. treasurer running for president. If you've found that these people in their former positions contributed little to the cause, would you trust them to do better in a more responsible or different position? Hardly, be wary of this. Read copies of previous meetings of the council to see

what input they've made. Did the members-at-large communicate ideas they may have picked up from us during day to day life or have they picked up anything at all?

Apparently, members of the student council should maintain a decent academic standing. If not, it shows either unwillingness to work (a bad characteristic for someone working to represent us) or perhaps "a not outstanding" intelligence for grasping ideas (yet another undesirable situation). Would you hire a friend (even a best one) to be your accountant if you knew she/he couldn't even add one digit numbers? Likewise would you vote for a friend if you knew they would do a poor job in representing you?

Some guidelines to follow when asked to nominate someone or when voting:
-Does the candidate want prestige only or to really work with and for us?
-Was the candidate a former council member and if so what was her/his performance like?

continued p.2

THE HARVEST SUCCESSION

As the wheel of time continues to turn (translation: as we students continue to graduate), a serious problem has become apparent at the Harvest - the succession. Our dear editor, Jean Vigneux, as well as most of us, the staff, conclude our academic sojourn here at Macdonald College. This has set us to wondering about the future of the student paper at Mac, since a new team of reporters and workers will be needed for next year's edition. Will you be the group of students who will be remembered as "those who let the 'Harvest' die?"...Good, we didn't think so. Seriously though, new people are needed for next year and now is a good time to start thinking about it. As a concrete suggestion, anyone interested in getting involved next year could contact us before the next (and perhaps last) edition, and we will gladly show you what is involved in producing the paper. Interested? Then leave your name and telephone number at the CC desk c/o "The Harvest" and we will contact you.

The Harvest Staff

LETTER TO THE FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER OF QUEBEC

Dear Dr. Laurin

It was with shock that we heard recent reports that your government is once again considering raising tuition fees for international students. We urge you to fight any such attempts to raise these fees and we ask that "differential fees" for these students be entirely eliminated.

As you are surely aware, the implementation of differential fees by your government in 1981 has had disastrous effects on international student enrolments resulting in as much as fifty per cent (50%)

decline in international student registrations. Any further increases will surely aggravate this already deplorable situation.

It is urgent that your government eliminate the xenophobic image of Quebec that is being created by government immigration and education policies concerning international students.

After having reviewed the rational for such fees, as expressed by your government as well as other provinces and countries where differential fees are in force, we find no economic argument raised supports the theory that foreign students receive a "free ride" when they are charged the same fees as domestic students.

First of all, the argument that international students' fees of, at present, \$4,500.00 only pays for 60% of educating them is a totally false argument using inappropriate figures. To reach the 60% figure, the government has used the average cost of educating each student rather than the marginal cost of educating each additional student. As any economist or economics

student knows, the extra cost involved in producing extra "units" (in this case the extra cost of educating each international student) is significantly less than the average cost. If the 7,000 international students presently studying in Quebec universities all left overnight, the government would not "save" the \$52,500,000.00 these students supposedly "cost". To pretend the presence of foreign students costs the Quebec government \$52 million a year is a statistical lie.

Secondly, the government has totally ignored the fact that each international student studying in Quebec consumes at least \$6,000.00 in goods and services during their stay making for a total investment of at least \$42 million in the Quebec economy (government regulations dictate that an international student must have at least \$6,000.00 to cover expenses or they risk being expelled from Quebec).

Further, these students are rarely granted work permits therefore all money that they spend here can be considered a "foreign investment" or, in other words, an outside injection of capital into the Quebec economy. Add to this the fact that international students contribute to the coffers of the Quebec government through provincial taxes every time they buy something, and you have a fairly hefty economic contribution to the Province of Quebec. The "freeloading" image which your government has tried to impose on international students is a totally false one, even in strictly economic terms.

As well, the presence of students from other countries is an excellent

way of promoting Quebec and the goods and services it exports. If educating a Nigerian Engineer produces future contracts for the Nigerian importation of Quebec goods and technology, then Quebec will again have benefitted from an open-door policy.

The education of third-world doctors, engineers, scientists, etc. is an excellent means of promoting third-world development. To shut third-world countries off from the Quebec educational system through exorbitant tuition fees is a giant step backwards in international relations. Your government is quite aware of how important access to our educational system is to underdeveloped countries, as the various exceptions you have made to differential fees for certain francophone countries has amply proven.

These agreements, however, in no way make up for the xenophobic image projected by the general international student policy. It merely makes the government seem to be selectively xenophobic. These "generous" agreements would be unnecessary if the government would simply eliminate differential fees and welcome all international students on an equal basis.

ANEQ therefore demands that the government reconsider its short-sighted and discriminatory policy concerning international students and urges the Minister of Education to immediately renounce any plans to increase fees for these students.

Patricia Legendre, Secretary General for ANEQ.

"Unofficial translation" of letter sent to Dr. C. Laurin.

Voting

- Does the campaign speech reflect eloquence rather than sincerity? Are the ideas too far-fetched?
- Have you noticed the general personality of the candidate before?
- Is she/he on probation academically?
- Is she/he a friend of yours and capable, a friend but incapable, etc.?
- Go to the open student society meeting.
- If you're not sure of the function of the student council at Mac, find out.
- Above all, use good judgement of the person's potentialability not amiability.
- Take your time and think clearly.

After all, your input is our output. The students society represents you so be sure you're well represented.

(We can all make mistakes (especially on account of uncertainty) but if the effort was there, it may have been worthwhile.)

An ordinary person

staffbox

Carmen St-Denis
Terrance McRae
Piet Jacobs
Velma Sutherland
Pierre Burgoyne
Jean Vigneux

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PHILIPPINES SOLIDARITY DAY — MARCH 14 & 15

Poverty and the Philippines

Attitudes towards poverty:
Everybody has to agree that otherwise you will get misery and poverty are likely to be found all over the globe and especially south of the equator.

A lot of people also agree that this situation is quite unchangeable and usually won't do anything to try to improve the situation. There are others who think that with a little effort and perseverance the living conditions of poor people may and will improve during the next decades.

Whether this is realistic or not, the first option is certainly less time consuming for us. But one might ask what animates the people who have chosen the second option. One answer to this question has perhaps to do with the sense of awareness these people have or have developed. They are so touched by the sight of a malnourished child or by one of a tortured person that they will naturally feel involved in the situation.

Probably every one of us has the potential to develop this sense of awareness. It has simply been inhibited in many cases. This is maybe why there is so little need for repression in so called "developped" countries.

- Has it ever occurred to you that there are by far enough resources on earth to fulfill basic human needs like food, clothing and housing?

- How come there are still people who lack those basic necessities?

- Is someone taking advantage of the situation?

- If the situation were to change wouldn't you feel better having played a part in the building of an improved world?

Proposed attitudes:

Hopefully some of you are interested in being one of the "peace artists" but don't really know where to start. Why don't you get hold of some relevant information and get deeply into the subject? You could also attend conferences, go and see films or other audiovisual sources of information and share ideas with other people.

But don't do only that. You have to get involved in something. Sign a petition, send money to support a worthwhile project, join a working committee supporting solidarity for a good cause.

Events on Campus:

On the 14th and 15th of March, you have a real opportunity to do all of what was mentioned above. An ad hoc committee in the college has decided to organize two days of information on one of the most repressed countries of the world, the Philippines.

Wednesday (14th)

19:30: Film, presentation and discussion; R3-045.

Thursday (15th)

From 9:00 to 16:00 there will be an information display, a slide show, and a petition: MS Foyer.

Expecting a lot of participation the 14th and 15th.

Mac-Philippines committee.

Profile of the Philippines:

- * Government: presidential dictatorship.
- * Infant mortality: 74/1000; half of these are caused by malnutrition.
- * Nutrition: (a) Average caloric consumption 1670 cal/day (recommended minimum: 2210 cal/day): the lowest in Asia; (b) 80% of pre-school age children and 40% of the total population are malnourished.
- * Health: (a) 40% of the population has access to clean drinking water; (b) 60% die without medical care; (c) 80% of trained nurses emigrate from the country; (d) medical supplies are the most expensive in S.E. Asia.
- * Economy: The lowest salaries in Asia are found in the Philippines: \$1.25 U.S./day while food for a family of 6 requires \$4.70 U.S./day.
- * Unemployment: 40%.
- * Inflation: 25%.
- * Foreign debt: \$15.3 billion.
- * Agriculture: (a) Best agricultural potential in S.E. Asia but now nearly monopolized by multinational corporations; (b) exports of pineapple, coconut, sugar, corn, rice, bananas, etc.
- * Militarization and Human rights:
 - (a) Martial law declared in 1972 - officially lifted in 1981 but regime continues to rule by decree, and abuses by the military have not ceased;
 - (b) 1981 - National budget (partial): National defense - 12%, Health - 3.4%, Agriculture and agrarian reform - 3.3%;
 - (c) 1982 - \$1.25 billion for militarization;
 - (d) since 1972, 100,000 persons have been arrested or detained;
 - (e) Direct and indirect American military aid promised from 1979 to 1984 totals \$500 million; (f) 1982 - Amnesty International Report: This London based human rights organization (Amnesty International) holds the Marcos government responsible for 26 arbitrary killings, 32 instances of alleged torture, and dozens of other violations during 1982. Amnesty International also says that there have been "extra-judicial killings", and that religious workers have been particular targets of harassment and arbitrary imprisonment... most violations outlined in the Amnesty International report allegedly occurred after the lifting of martial law.



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LES DIVAGATIONS D'UNE FINISSANTE

Probablement que chaque année, il nous est possible de voir le Harvest étalé dans ses pages les litanies de quelques étudiants ou étudiantes saturé(e)s de l'école. Quoi de plus facile peut-être que d'écrire sur ce sujet, quoi de plus vécu sans nul doute. Cette fois-ci, c'est mon tour.

Non que je veuille critiquer pour le seul plaisir de critiquer. A quoi cela sert-il? Mais plutôt, je désire que tous les sentiments de frustration, de pertes d'énergie et de temps que j'ai pu ressentir tout au long de mes études, et que je sais tellement partagés par de nombreux étudiants(es), s'expriment pour une fois publiquement. Ces "divagation" sont en quelques sortes, mon testament d'étudiante "d'école".

Tout d'abord, je me dois de mentionner que malgré tout, je ne regrette pas les études que j'ai faites. Si c'était à recommencer, sans doute que je recommencerais (par chance, cela n'est pas le cas). Malgré ses lacunes, l'école demeure un lieu d'apprentissage "reconnu" et donc, des plus utiles. Et, on y apprend, après tout.

Cependant, cela n'est pas suffisant. Le rôle fondamental de l'école devrait être de nous apprendre à apprendre, de nous apprendre la vie aussi. Actuellement, l'école est un lieu fermé où se joue la scène étudiante. Nous jouons à être des étudiants-gobeurs de matières souvent (beaucoup trop souvent) mal enseignées. Puis vient ensuite le saut dans le "vrai monde". Et pourquoi l'école en soi, ne fait pas partie de ce même monde? Pourquoi cela n'est-il pas une continuité?

Pourquoi au lieu de faire des travaux sans buts sauf celui de rencontrer les exigences du professeur, et parfois satisfaire nos propres intérêts, nos travaux ne seraient-ils pas appliqués à des besoins réels? Imaginez l'intérêt et la satisfaction d'élaborer un travail, un projet utile. Nous serions déjà impliqués dans le "vrai monde" bien que nous profitons du support technique et humain (j'oserais l'espérer) de l'école.

Au-delà de tous les sujets d'étude, "apprendre à apprendre" demeure beaucoup plus important. Et "apprendre à apprendre" ne se limite pas à connaître des techniques de recherche. Cela implique plutôt

la présence de la curiosité, de l'intérêt qui font que les sens s'ouvrent au monde extérieur et que le moment présent se vit et vient enrichir de son expérience, le monde intérieur d'un individu. Quel est le but ultime de l'être humain si ce n'est de se rapprocher de plus en plus de son être, de sa perfection d'être humain. Tout ce qui encourage la curiosité, la vivacité, l'imagination, l'implication aussi, encourage la recherche de la perfection humaine.

L'école, elle, encourage le savoir statique. Nous nous remplissons à son abreuvoir comme des autres ... mais des autres percées. La curiosité et l'intérêt ne sont pas de rigueur, les résultats finaux, eux, le sont. Nous ployons sous le poids des études, et nous pouvons à peine entrevoir où cela nous conduit. La prise en charge de l'individu par lui-même reçoit peu d'encouragements. Apprenons-nous mieux qu'à l'école à se conformer aux règles établies, à ne pas prendre le temps de se questionner, à s'éloigner de soi-même ou de s'identifier à la masse?

Nous concentrons notre énergie sur l'accumulation de connaissances que nous ne pouvons pas, à notre grand regret, emmagasiner. Nous pouvons que très peu souvent relier l'information reçue à l'expérience vécue. Il est donc normal que l'oubli s'ensuit. Que penser alors du système d'évaluation? Qu'évalue-t-on? La véritable connaissance de la matière, l'intérêt pour le sujet, la mémoire à court terme ou la résistance au stress? Que penser de la validité d'un examen bien réussi mais étudié la veille?

L'école est supposément un lieu d'apprentissage. Que dire alors des cours où l'évaluation considère ce que tu es? Par exemple, la facilité à s'exprimer en public varie avec les gens. Pour un travail de même qualité, une personne à l'aise en public se trouvera favorisée au niveau de l'évaluation comparée à une autre qui entrevoit la présentation de son travail comme un cauchemar. Cette évaluation et cette comparaison entre des individus constituent une injure à la dignité humaine.

L'ambiance des projets et des séminaires devrait être telle

qu'elle favorise le dépassement de soi. D'ailleurs, tous nos travaux devraient être soutenus par ce même principe: le dépassement de soi par-rapport à soi et non par-rapport aux autres.

La compétition s'affiche comme la pierre angulaire de notre économie, de notre société. Dans notre système scolaire (comme dans presque tous les domaines), elle projette son reflet. Cependant, lorsque la compétition constitue le seul stimulus entraînant le dépassement de soi (ou plutôt le dépassement des autres) l'individu s'arme d'une force déguisée. Cette force est fondée sur l'extérieur, dépendante, donc instable. En apprenant à agir pour notre propre épanouissement, nous apprenons à la fois à ériger une force véritable. Comme celle-ci s'alimente de l'intérieur, elle est donc plus stable. Sans doute que la concurrence (pour ne pas dire la compétition) possède une raison d'être, cependant elle ne mérite pas toute l'importance qui lui est accordée.

Et cela, l'école devrait le comprendre et changer ses

méthodes d'éducation et d'évaluation. "C'est bien beau, me direz-vous, mais l'école n'est pas isolée du reste de la société. Si celle-ci ne change pas également ces règles, nous ne pourrons pas répondre à ses besoins." En cela, vous avez raison... si vous respectez ces besoins. Une société, cela se change aussi. Il ne s'agit pas de se conformer à ces besoins mais plutôt de la conformer aux nôtres. Pour cela, l'école occupe une position de choix. Dispensatrice de l'éducation, elle modèle de futurs citoyens(nes) et véhicule différentes valeurs. Elle peut donc avoir un impact appréciable sur la société. Mais pour cela, elle doit amorcer de grands changements à l'intérieur de ses propres structures. Ces changements ne proviendront pas de l'administration ou du corps professoral mais plutôt de la masse étudiante. Ce n'est que sous la demande (et les pressions) de celle-ci, que de nouvelles attitudes seront adoptées, de nouveaux besoins comblés.

Carmen St-Denis

ROYAL SUCCESS

The title says it all.. The 1984 edition of the Macdonald Royal more than lived up to the expectations of all those involved. Great organization as well as dedication on the part of the participants resulted in a smooth running, educational and entertaining event. Each display was presented in an appealing fashion and picking a winner from these was quite a chore. Nevertheless one had to be chosen and this year's first place was given to food science's "Tommorrow's Bread" display. Many thanks and congratulations go out to all those who helped in setting up, baking and eating the bread.

Not only was there bread to sample but all the visitors were given the opportunity to taste items such as apples, fish, maple products, honey, wine and for those who dared there was even seaweed.

The show managed to capture the interest of all age groups. There were helium

balloons for the little kids and free coffee for the big kids. One could easily spend an afternoon browsing among the displays without feeling the time pass.

Many families also made the trip over the highway to the farm where the livestock show was being held. This was also exciting for people to see and one's day would not have been complete without the opportunity to watch the farm animals being shown. The whole livestock show ran amazingly well and everyone who helped it be such a success should be proud.

Overall the 1984 Royal was one of the best in years. The spirit and participation was excellent along with the weather. We can only hope that next year's "Royal" will even be able to compare favorably with this year's performance.

Velma Sutherland

ABORTION

This article is intended to convince you of something. It is not intended to convince you of the exact stage at which a developing fetus becomes a human being. It is intended to illustrate a basic flaw in the thinking of most people on the subject of abortion.

Many people have spent a considerable amount of time reading, talking and thinking about abortion. The average person is confronted rather squarely with her/his inability to determine the optimum solution to the problems of unwanted pregnancy, severe abnormalities in the fetus and pregnancy which threatens the life of the mother.

The situation right now is that more than sixty thousand abortions take place in Canada per year. If the developing fetus is not truly a human being, then we can be thankful to doctors for helping more than sixty thousand women each year to avoid unpleasant situations of varying severities.

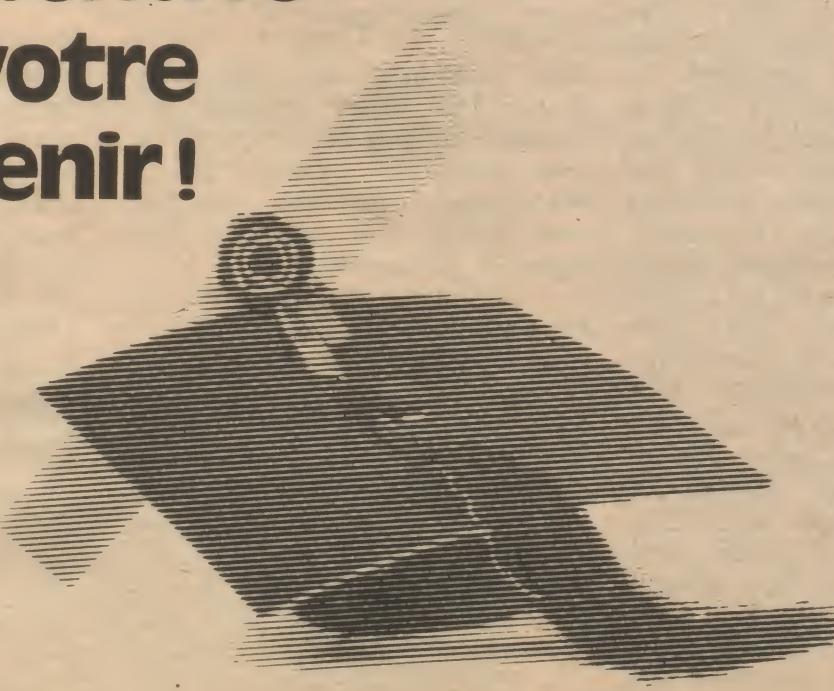
If the developing fetus is truly a human being from conception, then we can blame ourselves for allowing the quiet murder often of thousands of individuals each year. From a statistical point of view, if there is even a small possibility that the fetus is a human being, abortion should not even be considered unless the very life of the mother is threatened by the pregnancy.

Although the immediate remedies to the present situation require much effort, they are also rather simple. As citizens of this province and of this country, we must express our urgent desire to see abortion wiped out, except possibly where the life of the mother is in danger. We must see to it that unwanted children and handicapped children are provided with proper homes. Pregnant girls and women will have to be cared for and even provided for when they are unable to provide for themselves. Finally, you and I must accept the responsibilities which accompany our sexual freedom in this country. If sex continues to exist outside of stable, loving and planned families, unwanted and traumatic pregnancies will continue to exist also.

I believe that the preceding argument was largely objective and can be agreed to by the majority of the members of society. On a more personal note, I fear that unless we as a society stop the practice of abortion we just might be due for some severe punishment from God. I also believe that there is hope, "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish, but have eternal life." (John 3:16)

Mark McBratney, Ag. Eng. U3.

Attentive à votre avenir!




BANQUE NATIONALE

NEWS FROM THE MAC

DISARMAMENT ROYAL

While sitting at the Mac Royal Disarmament Display, the members of the campus peace group had an excellent chance to see how the student population and the visiting public felt about the arms race and Canada's role in it. The display focused on the size of Canada's defense budget and on the many military industries established here. Passers-by were invited to write in a scrapbook how they would spend the defense budget if they could allocate the money to places where they felt it was more urgently needed.

We were quite impressed by the ideas people wrote down. Many people were concerned about the Third World, and thought that new agricultural strategies and small scale technologies needed to be developed. Others thought more money was needed to tackle unemployment and poverty in our own country, and improve the educational system and the lot of small farmers. Diversifying industry, cleaning up pollution and promoting exchanges between NATO and Warsaw Pact nations were other ideas given. People seemed

aware of and concerned about the many serious issues of today.

There were also people who disagreed with us. Some thought that the defense budget should be even bigger than the current 10%. Others expressed fears for our security if we decreased our military spending.

Clearly there is much need for debate on the complex issues of nuclear arms and military spending. There are no easy solutions, certainly none without risk. The important thing is not to feel helpless, afraid or confused by the immensity of the issues. If we Canadians care about our future, we need to confront these issues and work together to find a solution. In closing, we would like to thank the people who helped us prepare our display and all those who stopped to talk or write in our scrapbook.

Laurie Brown



Gill Finnerty
pharmacien, pharmacist

102 Ste-Anne,
Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Qué.
457-5681

HOW DO YOU LIKE YOUR
LUNCH?

Healthy, tasty and cheap?

If so, then the changes taken place in our C.C. cafeteria are for the better. As a result of last semester's survey, students are now offered a more diversified Menu (including a great salad bar.) served by a more pleasant staff and at prices equivalent to those of the John Abbott cafeteria. Soon, look for some esthetic changes behind the desk. Any comments or questions, come see us at the C.C. desk. Bon Appetit...
Your C.C. Committee

COLLEGE FARM TO MODERNIZE —

One of Macdonald College's most apparent assets is going to receive a well deserved and much needed boost. The fact that farm lands and buildings are so close to the campus is something that distinguishes this Faculty of Agriculture from most of others in Canada. Over the years though, due to limited financial resources, the farm facilities have become outdated even in terms of farm production functions. Although the farm is well managed and operated, first year students can not help but be surprised by the lack of modernization for such a highly regarded teaching and research institute. This will soon no longer be the case as McGill has made a commitment to redevelop the livestock and poultry facilities. All animal complexes are to be redesigned and constructed centering around the presently existing Farm Center thus improving the management of animals, accessibility to undergraduates, and research capacity for graduate students and faculty.

Most of the existing buildings on the farm date back to the first years of the College. In 1907, the Reford dairy farm was purchased by Sir William Macdonald to establish practical farm facilities for animal husbandry. The dairy complex, which has become somewhat of a landmark, dates back to 1910.

Renovations to the facilities is not a new topic amongst administration, faculty and management. When present Farm Manager Rudi Dallenbach first took the position in 1966, the Dean of the Faculty was already talking about renewing the whole farm. Renovations to the dairy complex were actually started at one time but were cut short due to the lack of funds. Last year, major financing was assured by the principal of McGill and since then a Project Group has been set up to develop plans for construction. The Group consists of the Director of Physical Plant, the Director of the Office of Physical Resources and, from the Faculty of Agriculture; Dr. Buckland, Chairman of the Department of Animal Science, Dr. Mckyes and Mr. Bolduc from the Department of Agricultural Engineering and Mr. Dallenbach. They seem to be paying heed to advice from the Chairman of the Department of

Animal Science of Cornell University, Dr. Young, given during the once in five-year cyclical review of our Animal Science Department last year. Dr. Young advised, after somewhat embarrassing comments (for the administration of McGill) on the farm facilities, that "the current opportunity available to the Department for animal facilities should be used with great care." Members of the Group have visited as many as 17 research and teaching institutions across North America, as well as a number of European institutions, to aid in forming a view of what the new facilities should contain. Faculty and graduate students from Macdonald have been and continue to be consulted about what they require for teaching and research.

The drawing up of plans are evolving with a philosophy that will prove beneficial to all levels of activity at Macdonald. Both Mr. Dallenbach and Dr. Buckland stress that these are not simply barns that they are planning for (the estimated cost will surely be an indicator of this) but rather, a well thought out integration of animal production, teaching, and research facilities suitable for the needs of the faculty well into the 21st century.

The initial Plan was to renovate the old buildings but after careful study it was decided that costs involved did not warrant this. As a result three new major complexes are planned. These include a Cattle Complex, Swine Centre and Poultry Complex. Each of these buildings will be designed on the principle of setting aside a portion of the animal population to be placed totally under the care of undergraduate students. In the past, for example, students have complained about the lack of opportunity to milk and handle cows. With the existing system in the dairy barn, one can sympathize with the management of the farm on this point. It has been proven that increasing the number of strange hands which handle the cows increases the stress level of the animal and thus affects the let-down of milk. This factor is naturally of special concern to those carrying out experiments on particular animals. Under the new plans the milking area will have the potential of being segregated into eight sections of 12 cows.

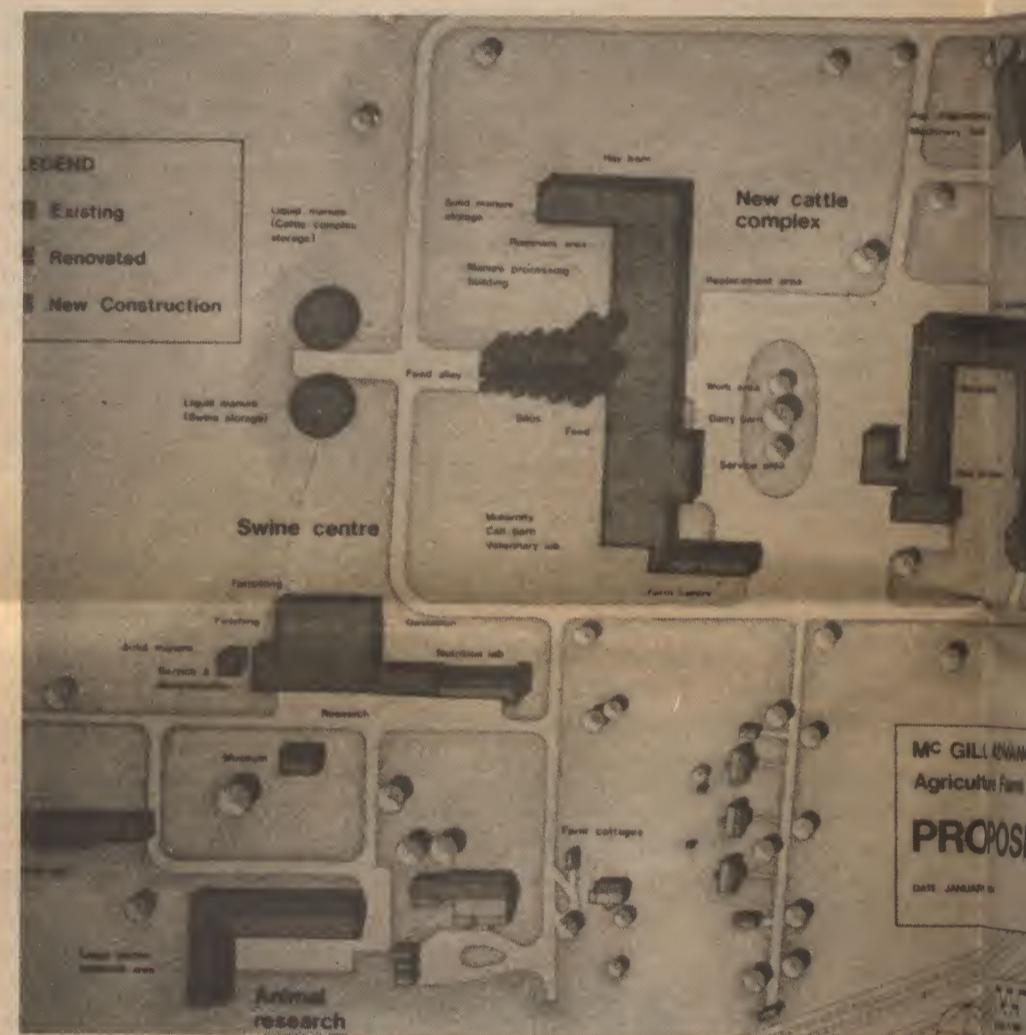
This is a common number for carrying out experiments and also allows for easy allocation of 1 or 2 sections to be placed in the care of undergraduate groups.

In the high density animal populations of poultry and swine, teaching facilities carry a health risk. For this reason there will be three distinct sections completely segregated, one for each of production, teaching and research. The present system at Guelph

construction, renovation and demolition.

The Cattle/Dairy Complex

A new complex will be built immediately west of the existing dairy barn which, due to physical restrictions, can not handle the requirements of up-to-date waste and feed handling systems. The new facility will accommodate the existing dairy herd of 80 milkers and 16 dry cows, as well as the beef herd which is presently housed in inadequate



University in Ontario requires that students visiting these facilities must shower and change clothing before entering. The proposed system at the Macdonald Farm will alleviate this burden and thus hopefully improve accessibility.

A second major change from the old facilities will be a greater consideration for animal welfare. Mr Dallenbach foresees the introduction of "minimum size of enclosure" restrictions, similar to those already in effect in many European countries, within the next five years. These state basically that you can not cage an animal where it can not turn around.

The following is a brief description of the development program, taken largely from the master plan drawn up by the Project Group for the McGill Senate, which consists of

barns on Chemin Ste-Marie. The new building will include the following components: a service area, maternity/ vet. lab, dairy barn, feed area, replacement area, ruminant area, manure processing building, feed alley and hay barn. The total area of the building is estimated at 3300 square meters of barn construction and 550 square meters of pole construction.

The new complex will provide operating examples of three current manure handling techniques: gravity flow, mechanical scraper and slotted floor. Liquid and solids will be separated and stored in areas with a 300 day capacity to meet new legislative requirements which prohibit spreading manure in winter months.

Swine Complex
The new Swine Center

WHAT'S NEW ABOUT NEW FACILITIES

will consolidate all facilities into one complex. At present there exist 3 separate buildings. New construction will connect the existing nutrition lab and pig growing barn. The buildings will contain separate areas for each of production, teaching and research. Production and research areas will be for restricted entrance only while an instructional student operated section will house up to 8 sows with its own gestation, farrowing and

finishing units. The Research area will include metabolism units and light tight pens. A central manure handling system will store separated waste from the swine barn, nutrition building, and Animal Research Unit. New construction will add an area of 1450 square meters.

Poultry Complex

Present poultry facilities are located in seven buildings south of the Highway 2-20. These will be consolidated in one central complex becoming part of the main farm (see proposed site plan for location). The program for new construction will include modern cage areas, environmental rows, feed storage, incubators and manure handling facilities. The complex will be segregated much the same as the swine center with a student operated teaching area. Total area of new construction will be 2800 square meters.

Other projects and renovations

- The old piggery will be partially reconstructed to house the sheep stock that is presently scattered about the farm. An addition to the back of the Animal Research Unit will complete this task of consolidation.

- A new metabolic facility for intensive physiological studies of domestic animals will be installed in the Animal Research unit.

- A new animal slaughter facility will be built onto the west end of the Farm Center

- The existing dairy barn dating back to 1910 will be renovated to accommodate the

Department of Soil Science as well as an area for machinery storage and a workshop. The distinctive show ring will remain and continue to serve as a teaching and show area.

- The old horse barn and machinery shop, also dating back to the early 1900's, will be demolished to make way for the new dairy complex with the conviction of finding a new home for the wildifers closer to the Arboretum.

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project.

The advantages of the development will be considerable for students. Not only will they be exposed to modern facilities but also will gain greater accessibility to dealing with the farm animals. This contact with the farm animal will be experienced under conditions which show greater consideration for animal welfare. Modern facilities should attract more funding for research and a greater number of students, both local and foreign. At the same time the farm sight will retain some of its historic flavour by keeping the aesthetically attractive dairy barn and show ring structure in use.



Farm Manager Rudi Dallenbach



-The pedestrian route between the campus and farm will be improved.

Funding for these extensive changes will come from the McGill Advancement Program and anticipated grants from the Province of Quebec. Construction will progress as funds become available and is anticipated to be spread out over a four to five year period thus minimizing the interruption of current research. Dr. Buckland said that the University is now on the process of making up a budget which it will present, along with required dimensions and specifications, to selected architects and engineers who will draw up more detailed plans. Mr. Dallenbach is confident that some construction would actually get under way this summer based on donations that have been specially earmarked for this

It should be noted that although millions of dollars will be spent on modernizing the Farm, there is no indication of plans to expand the scope of its operations. In other words there is no talk of progressing into new areas of animal husbandry such as goats, rabbits, horses or fish.

Further details on the development of the livestock and poultry facilities are on display in the Farm Center. Farm Manager Rudi Dallenbach is very enthusiastic in answering questions and welcomes comments from any interested persons.

by Piet Jacobs.

—DEATH—

Who are the people who would be interested in identifying death? They would be people who deal with the following categories of death:

- Accidental shootings: In this category we find who else but the Sherbrooke police.

- Malpractice: Professionals like doctors.

- Bored to death: This group includes members of parliament and lecturers who bore their "captive" audiences to death.

Since all these people regularly deal with death, they should learn to recognise its signs and this is best described as follows in Blocks Medical dictionary, 33rd edition:

"Death, signs of:

There are some minor signs, such as relaxation of the facial muscles, which produces the staring eye and gaping mouth of the "Hippocratic countenance", as well as a loss of the curves of the back, which becomes flat by contact with the bed or table; discolouration of the skin, which becomes of a wax-yellow hue, and loses its pink transparency at the

finger-webs; absence of blistering and redness if the skin be burned (Christison's sign); and failure of a ligature tied round the finger to produce, after its removal, the usual change of a white ring, which, after a few seconds, becomes redder than the surrounding skin in a living person.

The only certain sign of death, however, is stoppage of the heart, and to ensure that this is permanent it is necessary to listen over the heart, that is, over the chest at the inner side of the nipple, for five minutes. This can be done by means of a stethoscope or by listening directly with the ear on the chest. Stoppage of breathing should also be noted, and this can be confirmed by observing that a mirror held before the mouth shows no haze, that a feather placed on the upper lip does not flutter, or that the reflection on the ceiling from a cup of water placed on the chest of the dead person shows no movement. An important sign is that if a cut be made in the skin or a vessel be opened no bleeding takes place after death."

Mrs. Q.



Un p'tit verre de vin Linda?

WHEN THE TOUGH GET GOING

The media here in Canada has been giving the federal government a lot of flack lately concerning the Canadian commitment to NATO or, to be more precise the lack of it.

The power of NATO does not lie in the dollars invested in it or in the missiles installed in Europe, it lies in the will to fight and to suffer the consequences. Therefore, no matter how many men, no matter how much equipment we send it will be no avail, because the pillar of NATO - the U.S.A. - has no will, all it has are whims.

A nation with a will has planning, foresight, continuity and peace. On the other hand a nation of whims has neither peace nor war, all it has is skirmishes; skirmishes which have cost hundreds of thousands of lives. A nation of whims is as reliable (as an ally) as is peace in Lebanon.

In this last decade or so, the U.S.A. has adopted a new policy, which states: "as the going gets tough; the tough get going - the other way." The principle victims of this policy are Vietnam, the Shah of Iran and the government of Amine Gemayel in Lebanon.

So, if NATO is as reliable a force as its principle member, then why keep it?

For the Europeans NATO implies a possible security against the Soviet Union - their alternative to NATO being at present no security at all.

For the U.S.A. NATO implies a legitimate means to keep large numbers of military personnel on the soil of "independent" countries thus increasing its influence over them. NATO also means a customer worth billions of dollars for the U.S.A. armament industries.

Denying the political importance of NATO to Canada would be naive. On the other hand, pouring in more money and military hardware for our forces in Europe is stupid since that money could be used here in Canada to take care of our sick, to retrain our unemployed and even to feed and educate some of the world's hungry. We are a nation of peace, goodwill and harmony, so let us keep it that way.

Mr. Q.

Dialogue sur l'alcool

Pensons-y. Parlons-en.
Réagissons.



REAGISSEONS AUX EXCES DE BOISSON.

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Santé et
Bien-être social
Canada

Health
and Welfare
Canada

TO STOP MILITARY RESEARCH AT MCGILL

Referendum on Military research at McGill: Yes or No

Next week McGill downtown is holding a referendum on a growing issue: Military Research in University. Students will be asked to express their position on the following statement:

"Do you support McGill University becoming a military-free institution :that is the termination of

The table beside examines the Military Research, as defined as research funded by U.S. or Canadian Department of Defense, being conducted at McGill for the last two years ('81-'83).

A Referendum asking for Military-Free institutions is a direction taken by students peace and disarmament organisations proposing that the solution for peace is certainly for us to first try to change, improve, make perfectly "peacefull" our immediate environment.

This is primordial since it is the mosaic of all the interacting smaller "social, political, scientific" environments such as our University that make up the Whole World.

Of course the issue needs to be debated among Macdonald students, and staff, before a Referendum is held here at Macdonald.

Jean Vigneux

I- U.S. Air force

-MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
Fundamental mechanics of unconfined detonation of fuel air explosions.

1981 1982/83
\$95,352 U.S. \$98,582 U.S.

II- U.S. Army

-CHEMESTRY
Physical properties and structure of Ion-containing Polymers

1981 1982/83
\$57,236 \$62,432

III-Department of National Defense

-BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING
Microencapsulation of charcoal and Macroyclic Ether Salts

1981/82 1982/83
- \$226,146

-CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
Development of an automated technique to monitor curing rate of Cutable Rubber-Bonded Crystals

\$23,307

-CIVIL ENGINEERING & APPLIED MECHANICS
Vehicule mobility and trafficability on snow covered surfaces

\$53,055 \$470,276

Field mobility correlation devices and contact mechanisms

\$95,479 \$33,747

-ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
To conduct research and Generator software for the

all research conducted that is directly applicable to nuclear, biological, chemical, conventional and outer space warfare?" "YES" or "NO"

Similar action is also planned at other Canadian Universities; for this semester at Concordia and UBC (University of British Columbia) and probably for the next one at Laval and Montreal University as well as UQAM.

The table beside examines the Military Research, as defined as research funded by U.S. or Canadian Department of Defense, being conducted at McGill for the last two years ('81-'83).

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\$53,055 \$470,276

Field mobility correlation devices and contact mechanisms

\$95,479 \$33,747

-ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
To conduct research and Generator software for the

implementation of knowledge-based inference systems

\$27,00

-MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY

Research into surface properties of heisseria meningitiosis in relation to its virulence

\$8,818

-MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

A study to asses the effects of fuel air explosions

\$60,438 \$85,753

-GEOGRAPHY

Study covering research on Terrain Evaluation in Northern Ontario related to Canadian Forces mobility

\$195,579 \$54,421

-AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL & PHYSICS

Study of the fate of certain chemicals in rats, dog and swine

\$83,148

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of H1-6 in dosing preparation samples used in toxicological studies

\$11,200

TOTAL(III)

\$440,369 \$987,998

Total Research Grants/Contracts

Research for McGill University:

1981 1982/83

\$42,860,367 \$48,056,530

Source: Project Ploughshares McGill

LE RAEU

SABOTE L'AGEUQAM

Quelques mois seulement après avoir fait adopté par le Gouvernement du Québec une loi portant sur la reconnaissance et le financement des associations étudiantes, le Regroupement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires (RAEU) intervient l'UQAM pour tenter de saboter la démarche des étudiants et étudiantes de l'UQAM visant à faire enfin reconnaître (à la suite d'un conflit qui perdure depuis 8 années) par voie référendaire, l'AGEUQAM.

Non content d'avoir fait adopté la loi 32, une loi largement impopulaire dans le mouvement étudiant que permet l'ingérence du gouvernement dans le fonctionnement démocratique des associations étudiantes et une loi qui n'a jusqu'ici apporté aucune solution aux différents "cas" problèmes, les dirigeants du RAEU, MM Lecomte et Muller, ont organisé avec la collaboration de l'exécutif de l'Association étudiante d'Informatique à l'UQAM, une campagne visant à faire porter le référendum envisagé non pas sur la reconnaissance et le financement de l'AGEUQAM mais bien plutôt sur la dissolution de celle-ci à la faveur d'une fédération des associations modulaires qui n'existe encore qu'en théorie. Les dirigeants du RAEU ont conseillé l'exécutif de l'Association étudiante d'Informatique sur la stratégie à adopter pour déstabiliser l'AGEUQAM. Ils ont imprimé un tract intitulé "Faisons le ménage à l'AGEUQAM" et ils ont été jusqu'à distribuer eux-mêmes ce tract à l'UQAM mardi dernier(date?).

Cette attitude de dirigeants d'une organisation étudiante nationale représente une triste première dans l'histoire du syndicalisme étudiant au Québec. En effet, il ne s'agit pas ici de maraudage d'une organisation nationale pour obtenir l'affiliation d'une association étudiante locale. Non, on vient plutôt d'assister à l'ingérence d'une organisation nationale visant la dissolution pure et simple d'une association locale que le RAEU trouve trop progressiste à son goût. Une fois le coup paré, en assemblée

pour informations: Jean-Marie Vézina - 849-1851 et Christian Yaccarini - 282-7042.

LE RAEU A UN NOUVEAU MEMBRE

Montréal, le 8 février 1984 - C'est aujourd'hui que l'association étudiante de l'université Québec en Abitibi

- Témiscamingue (AE-UQAT) a décidé en assemblée générale par un vote favorable à 75% d'adhérer au Regroupement des associations étudiantes universitaires du Québec (RAEU).

Mario Guilbert, Julie Morency.



THE BEST BAKER IN TOWN

Surprisingly enough is not Voort, Dr. Hill, Dr. Touchburn, a Food Science student. L. Curie, Dr. M. Zarkadas) However, there was close competition at the Food Sc. bread contest on the Royal weekend. All contestants came out with little wonders: white bread that even granolas ate with pleasure, Italian bread delicately spiced with rosemary and olive oil, golden brown loafs with raisins, molasses, and other nutritious stuff. The eminent teachers forming the jury (Dr. Idziak, Dr. Van de

Voort, Dr. Hill, Dr. Touchburn, chose Marie-Claude Fillion, Benoit Leqault and Denis Bussieres's caraway seed bread as having the best overall taste, course, the various members of the jury had their own opinions on what bread should be). (How Public's choice went to Mark Gloutney's molasses bread. Thanks to all contestants.

by Elisabeth Gauthier



-La boulangère prise en flagrant délit



-Miumm miumm . . .

Winning Recipes

ROUND RYE BREAD

Benoit, Marie-Claude and Denis

Ingredients

4 cups all-purpose flour
2 cups rye flour
2 pkg. active dry yeast
1 1/2 tsp salt
2 tbsp caraway seed
2 cups buttermilk
1/3 cup light molasses
butter or margarine

In medium bowl, combine all-purpose flour and rye flour. In large bowl, combine 2 cups flour mixture, yeast, salt and caraway seed. In 2-quart saucepan over low heat, heat molasses, buttermilk and 1/3 cup butter or margarine until very warm (120 to 130 F.). (Butter or margarine does not need to melt, and mixture will appear curdled.) With mixer at low speed, gradually beat liquid into dry ingredients. Increase speed to medium; beat mixture 2 min., occasionally scraping bowl with rubber spatula. Gradually beat in 1/2 cup flour mixture or enough to make a thick batter; continue beating 2 min., occasionally scraping bowl with rubber spatula. With spoon, stir in enough additional flour mixture (about 2 1/2 cups) to make a soft dough. Turn dough onto a well-floured surface and knead until smooth and elastic, about 10 min.

Shape the dough into a ball and place it in a greased large bowl, turning dough over to grease top. Cover with a towel; let rise in warm place (80-85 F), away from draft, until doubled, about one hour (dough is doubled when two fingers pressed lightly into dough leave a dent). Punch down dough by pushing down the center with fist, then pushing edges of dough into center. Turn dough onto lightly floured surface; cut dough in half; cover with bowl and let rest for 15 min. Grease large cookie sheet and flatten slightly. Shape each half of dough into a smooth round ball by pulling the sides of the dough underneath; place balls of dough on cookie sheet and flatten slightly. Cover with towel; let rise in warm place, away from draft, until the dough has doubled, about 1 hour. Preheat oven to 350 F. Brush loaves with 2 tbsp melted butter or margarine. Bake loaves 35 min., or until loaves sound hollow when lightly tapped with fingers. Remove loaves from cookie sheet immediately so the bottoms don't become soggy and leave them to cool completely on wire racks away from draft.

MOLASSES OATMEAL BREAD

Mark Gloutney

Ingredients:

2 cups rolled oats
4 cups boiling water
1/2 cup lukewarm water
2 tsp granulated sugar
2 tbsp active dry yeast
1/2 cup molasses
1/2 cup granulated sugar
1 tsp salt
1 tbsp oil
3 cups raisins
7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cups all-purpose flour.

* Pour boiling water over oats; let stand until cool (1 hr)

* Measure lukewarm water in a small bowl; dissolve 2 tsp. sugar in water; sprinkle yeast on top; let stand 10 min. then stir well.

* To cooled oatmeal add molasses, 1/2 cup sugar, salt and oil; mix

* Stir yeasts into mixture

* Add 4 cups flour gradually and mix with a spoon until smooth; add raisins

* Work in sufficient additional flour to make a dough that is smooth and stiff enough to handle easily. (3 to 4

cups)

* Turn onto a slightly floured board; knead until smooth and elastic (10 min); place in a warmed, greased bowl; brush top lightly with oil; cover with a clean towel; let rise in a warm place until double in volume (1 1/4 hrs).

* Punch down dough; pull in from sides; turn out on a lightly floured board; knead about 2 min.

* Divide dough into 3 equal portions; shape into loaves and place in greased pans (9 X 5 X 3 "); grease top of loaves.

* Cover and let rise in a warm place until center of loaf is slightly higher than the edge of the pans. (1 hr)

* Beat together an egg yolk and 2 tbsp of milk; brush top of loaves with this mixture; bake in preheated oven at 375 for 30 to 35 min.

* Turn out loaves immediately on removing from oven to cool thoroughly.

Makes 3 loaves of chewy bread, very good for breakfast.

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»Coming EVENTS»

film *America from HITLER to M-X*

created and directed by Joan Harvey

(en anglais, in English)

"... America, From Hitler to M-X is a tough and raw documentary film with interviews and astonishing new information about big businesses and their involvement with the arms race, the film definitely gnaws at the spine of American Industry."

— *The Cincinnati News Record*



"... America, From Hitler to M-X est un film documentaire rude et direct fourni d'interview et de surprenantes révélations à propos des "grosses" compagnies et de leur implication dans la course aux armements, ce film mord effectivement l'épine dorsale de l'industrie américaine."

— *The Cincinnati News Record*

followed by

a discussion and question period animated by

GORDON EDWARDS

Co-Author of the book

"Canada and the Nuclear Arms Race"

wed March 28th
R2-045 19h30

Oigny Salvati

Comptables Agrées
Chartered Accountants

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BEING-HUMAN-BEING

All that is past,
And all that is to come,
Is held for each of us,
In every precious moment.

Every place,
Both near and far,
Familiar and unfamiliar,
Is where we are.

All that is known,
And all that is knowable,
Is already in our collective
memory,
Waiting to be recalled.

With this awareness,
We are whole,
For ourselves,
And for others.

At one with the earth,
At one with the particles,
Of our being, of the universe,
At one with life.

Rooted in the here and now,
We are our most powerful,
Most joyful,
Most loving, most human.

A response to Richard
Bach's (1979) "There's No Such
Place As Far Away". Delacourte
Pr., N.Y.

Stuart R. Hill 2 Feb., 1984.

RESULTS FROM LIVESTOCK SHOW

Once again the Livestock Show has come and gone and as usual was a great success. Having an executive with people like Susannah Morton, Dana Patterson and Marg Zillig organizing and allocating tasks to all members of the Livestock Club was the key to this success. The Livestock Club would like to thank all participants and hope they enjoyed themselves. Listed below are the results for the 1984 Livestock Show:

Grand Champion Showwoman:.....Martha Robinson (An.Sci. UII)
 Reserve Grand Champion Showman:....Sylvain Lavoie (Dip. II)
 Champion Dairy Showman(woman?):....Jean Keurentjes (Dip. I)
 Reserve Champion Dairy Showman:....John Riordon (Gen.Ag. UIII)
 Champion Beef Showman:.....Sylvain Lavoie (Dip. II)
 Reserve Champion Beef Showman:.....Stephan Brière (Dip.II)
 Champion Holstein Showman(woman?): Jean Keurentjes (Dip. I)
 Reserve Champion Holstein Showman: Angus MacKinnon (Dip. II)
 Champion Sheep Showman:.....Alex Crouse (Pl.Sci. UIII)
 Reserve Sheep Showwoman:.....Nathalie Michaud (Gen.Ag. UII)
 Champion Ayrshire Showman:.....John Riordon (Gen.Ag. UIII)
 Reserve Ayrshire Showwoman:.....Susannah Morton (An.Sci. UIII)
 Champion Swine Showwoman:.....Martha Robinson (An.Sci. UIII)
 Reserve Swine Showman:.....Alex Milne (Dip. I)
 Champion Jersey Showwoman:.....Susannah Morton (An.Sci. UIII)
 Reserve Jersey Showwoman:.....Dana Patterson (Gen.Ag. UIII)
 Champion Novice Showwoman:.....Wendy Asbil (Gen.Ag. UIII)
 Reserve Champion Novice Showwoman: Marie-Claude Lapierre (Ag.Econ. UI)
 The Jim Houston Award:.....Marg Zillig (Gen.Ag. UIII)
 Judging Competition: Team 1st:....NSAC Technician
 Individual (Highest Aggregate):

- 1st é.....Susannah Morton (Mac Degree)
- 2nd é.....Pam Grace (NSAC Degree)
- 3rd é.....Peter Leahey (Guelph Degree)
- 4th é.....Pat Versteeg (NSAC Tech)
- 5th é.....Jean-YvesLavois (Laval)

BUCKO'S POT POURRI

The Ecology of Humour

See if you can't recognize the following people:

R-SELECTED HUMORISTS:

- (1) tell a lot of jokes;
- (2) have a lot of their jokes fail;
- (3) have high metabolic rates, i.e., they're real nervous;
- (4) have short life spans;
- (5) are often lax competitors;
- (6) tell lots of jokes sometimes, and then hardly any for a long time. They usually tell less jokes than their audience can tolerate;
- (7) can't predict their audiences;
- (8) are diminutive in stature (they're small);
- (9) suffer increased joke failure with increased number of jokes.

This failure depresses them and keeps them in check (i.e., they shut up);

- (10) are quick to warm up to a receptive audience;
- (11) have productive joke outputs;
- (12) have high reproductive rates (this just means they tell their jokes over and over);

(13) are opportunistic with their humor, talking about almost any topic.

K-SELECTED HUMORISTS:

- (1) tell few jokes;
- (2) have few failures with their jokes;
- (3) have slow metabolic rates, i.e., they say "Yup." a lot;
- (4) have long life spans;
- (5) are fierce competition and have enormous gashes on the right buttock;

(6) tell few quality jokes continuously, always near the tolerance capacity of their audiences;

(7) know what their audience will do long before they tell a joke. This tends to make them bored;

(8) are enormous. Frequently win collisions with Volkswagens;

(9) tell jokes consistently, even at funerals;

(10) warm up to their audiences slowly, some times after the audience is gone;

(11) are unproductive;

(12) have low reproduction rates. Reproduction doesn't interest them;

(13) are very selective with their humour, eg., telling jokes only about dextro-rotary lipids.

Of course, there are people who fall somewhere betwixt these extremes:

(1) tells an average number of jokes, etc. but these are people that no one wants to write about. So I won't.

Brief notes... Microbiology and Food Science came up with a new form of waste treatment called "starvation"... Agr. Eng. is going to offer a bilingual course called "Introductory Physiques..." A new form of cardiovascular treatment has been developed called "aortic arch support "... What do you get when you tie a rope around a banana? Knot mush...

The Livestock Club

HARVEST

logo contest

Due to limited number of entries (4) and complaints about the lack of time given for submission, the deadline for the logo contest will be extended to March 28th.

We are offering the winner a choice of great prizes:

1. Swiss Army Knife
2. Small BackPack
3. Yogourttherm yogourt maker
4. \$25.00

Guidelines are few but the design should be somehow related to food and agriculture. Submit your designs to the C.C. desk along with your name and phone number.